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NO. 23.

POETRY.

STANZAS.

From the Massachusetts Spy.
"POUR ON—I WILL ENDURE."—Learn.
Spring bath its flowers—its hour of bloom,
Its balmy airs, or odorous sigh;
While they shed their sweet perfume,
A little while—then fade and die.
And when, as oft such hour hath fled,
And wintry storms the clouds obscure,
When raged the tempest, still I've said,
"Pour on—I will endure."

Youth hath its pleasures—brightly beam,
On fancy's eye—its flowery ways;
And love and hope, with fairy gleam,
Enchantment throw o'er distant days.
Yet have I seen those sweets fade,
The youth hath deemed the prospect sure,
And 'midst the dream of feeling, said,
"Pour on—I will endure."

Man may be happy—I have known,
When pleasure's cup I freely quaffed,
When joy's bright sunshine round me shone,
Untroubled sorrow's bitter draught—
But deadly persecution sped
Her poisonous shaft, with thaim too sure;
My heart hath withered—yet I said,
"Pour on—I will endure."

Life is a shadow—soon the earth
That casts it to the earth shall set;
And man a few brief gleams of
His joys and sorrows shall forget.
Yet there is hope, when life is fled,
Of blissful realms and pleasures pure;
And in that hope, through life, I've said,
"Pour on—I will endure."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"OH! I'M ONLY A PASSENGER."

At a certain time—no matter when—a vessel, which was crossing the waters, sprang a leak, and it was afterwards kept afloat. The pumps had to be incessantly in motion; and the hands by their constant fatigue night and day were nearly exhausted—while the water slowly increased in the hold. While matters were going on, a person who had been in the habit of walking the deck with his digits in his pockets, was saluted by the captain, after this manner—"Come sir, take hold and help us at the pumps—or we shall certainly go to the bottom!"—"Well, captain, (said he) that's nothing to me! I'm only a passenger!"

We may laugh at the folly and selfishness or indolence of such a man. But his likeness is to be seen in thousands of persons all over the land. Indeed the great mass of men of the present day are as like him, as you can imagine. Do you doubt? Call upon the first man you meet, and ask him what he is doing to destroy licentiousness. Ten to one he will say he has no time for such matters; his influence is nothing, and what little he could do would be of no avail; it's nothing to him—he's only a passenger!

Go to another; urge on him the multiplied evils of lottery and other gambling; point him to the families who have been ruined, for the want of effort on the part of those who disapprove of such things. "He does not gamble—and if every one would look out for himself, there would be no need of it. He's only a passenger!" Ask for another to help forward the temperance reform—to drink no intoxicating liquors and to pledge his influence to put an end to the evils arising therefrom; "Oh," says he, "I can govern myself; and as for the rest of the world, that's nothing to me; I'm only a passenger!"

In fact, almost any man who makes any pretensions to morality, is too apt to consider himself only a passenger, and therefore, no obligation to extricate society from the difficulties and depravity with which it is encumbered. If they finally land safe, it is well; but if universal destruction were threatened against human morals, and the combined efforts of those who claim to be virtuous were amply sufficient to stay the desolation, you could hardly prevail upon them to take off their gloves and consider themselves in any other character than "passengers."

LIVES OF BANDITTI AND ROBBERS.

The following short history of the exploits of a celebrated Sicilian Robber, is from a work published under the title of "Lives of Banditti and Robbers." It has been published in "Waldie's Select Circulating Library." The peculiarity of this Sicilian Robber's case is, that he did every thing single handed—he commanded no band; but *mannequins*, or large puppets, the size of life, made and dressed up by himself, were his passive but effective satellites. He must have been an artist of considerable ingenuity, for his figures were perfect as *fac* or *brag* costume and ferocity of expression went. Their eyes were large and staring, their whiskers most tremendous, and their mouths, of course, were never seen to relax with a smile of good nature.

His plan of operation was simply this. He set up his puppets against a bank of hillock by some road side, or among thickets hanging over the road—he con-

than Austrian Sentinels at their posts, he kept a sharp look out from a point whence he could see the approaches by the road on both sides. If the travellers were numerous and well armed, he withdrew his men, like a prudent commander, and hid them and himself in the thicket, but if those who approached were less formidable, he placed himself by the side of his steady troop, and when the timid way-farers popped upon the appalling spectacle of their fierce faces, and murderous guns that seemed just going to be fired at them, he rushed upon them, well armed as he always was, and made them perform the *facia in terra* evolution, which they readily did, under the impression that they would be shot by the figures on the road if they disobeyed. He then made them give up their money or what movable things of value they might have with them, and this also they did with promptness, making a whole band of robbers kept good order. As soon as this agreeable operation was performed, he ordered them to rise and return the way they had come, swearing by the most tremendous oaths, that he among them who should dare to look back, was a dead man.

When the despoiled had departed, he relieved his guard, carried off and concealed his never-murmuring adherents, until he should again think proper to take the field, and instead of dividing the spoils with greedy comrades, he put them all in his own pocket. Numerous were the robberies committed by the solitary Sicilian in this ingenious manner, & as he was continually changing his scene of action, the whole Island soon rang with the fame of his formidable band. Yet, do what they would, government could never trace them. Even when, as at times it happened, a military force was in the neighborhood of the place where the depredations were committed, and sent in pursuit with the greatest alacrity, they never could come up with the banditti. Nor could promises or threats, or actual violence or torture, even extract from the shepherd or the peasant, scattered about in spots likely to be their haunts, a confession that they had ever even seen them. It may well be conceived that the pardon of accomplices and rewards offered to such of the band as could return to society, and "turn king's evidence," (as our Newgate phrase goes,) were all thrown away, and that none of the robber's gang would betray him. The trick, however, was detected at last. One day a considerable armed force came so suddenly upon the ingenious chief, who had not, perhaps, chosen his spot with his usual felicity, that he had not time to withdraw his faithful adherents before the *cacciatori*, or sharpshooters, were in front of them, and with rifle shot summoning them to surrender.

"Lay down your arms and submit!" cried the captain of the troop "and no evil shall befall you from us—justice will deal with you and our government is merciful!" There was no answer returned, and as the officer saw the robbers guns still levelled at him and his men, he gave the word of command—"Present arms!"

The *cacciatori* levelled their rifles, but to their surprise the robbers neither spoke nor retreated nor dropped behind the bushes, but to their surprise stood there like targets to be shot at.

"Fire!" cried the captain. The soldiers discharged their pieces. One of the robbers fell, another staggered and remained declining from the perpendicular, but the others were as fixed as before, and to the no small surprise of the soldiers, did not even return their fire.

The captain and his men thought they were entranced—fixed by a spell, or else planning some desperate manoeuvre, nor did they fire again until they had well looked to their flanks and rear, expecting an ambushed attack by others of this Pythagorean band.

At the second volley three more of the robbers fell, and then the soldiers boldly rushed forward to the thicket—when they had the satisfaction to find that they had been kept in awe by puppets, and had been firing at jackets and breeches stuffed with straw, two of which fierce figures still alert, seemed to defy them to do their worst!

The mover of *marionette* banditti had meanwhile made good escape, but he was caught some time after the destruction of his band, in the commission of some paltry footpad robbery and sent to the galleys, where he used afterwards to amuse his companions in captivity by relating his wonderful exploits as capo-banditto, or robber chief.

The original Robinson Crusoe.

When captain Vining and his companions escaped from Juan Fernandez three years before, they had left a Mosquito Indian on the island, who was out hunting goats when the alarm came. This Mosquito man, named William, was the first and true Robinson Crusoe, the original hermit of this romantic solitude. Immediately on approaching the Island, Dampier and a few of William's old friends together with a Mosquito man, named Robin, put off for the shore, where they soon perceived William standing ready to give them welcome. From the heights he had seen the ships the preceding day, and, knowing them to be English vessels by the way they were worked, he had killed three goats, and dressed them with cabbage of the cabbage-tree, to have a feast ready on the arrival of the ships. How

great was his delight, as the boat neared the shore, when Robin leaped to the land, and running up to him, fell on his face at his feet! William raised up his countryman, embraced him, and in turn prostrated himself at Robin's feet who lifted him up, and they renewed their embraces. "We stood with pleasure," says Dampier, "to behold the surprise, tenderness, and solemnity of their interview, which was exceedingly affecting on both sides; and when these their ceremonies of civility were over, we also that stood gazing at them drew near, each of us embracing him we had found here, who was overjoyed to see so many of his old friends, come hither, as he thought, purposely to fetch him."

At the time William was abandoned, he had with him in the woods his gun and knife, and a small quantity of powder and shot. As soon as his ammunition was expended, by mauling his knife into a saw he cut up the barrel of his gun into pieces, with which he converted into harpoons, lances, and a long knife. To accomplish this he struck fire with his gun and a piece of the barrel of his gun, which he had hatched for the purpose in a way he had practised by the Buccaneers. First he heated his pieces of iron, hammered them out with stones, sawed them with his jagged knife, or ground them to an edge, and tempered them; which was no more than these Mosquito-men were accustomed to do in their own country, where they make their own fishing and striking instruments without either forge or anvil, though they spend a great deal of time about them." Thus furnished, William supplied himself with goats' flesh, and fish, though, till his instruments were formed, he had been compelled to eat seal. He built his house about a half mile from the shore, and lined it snugly with goat-skins, with which he also spread his couch or *barbetsene*, which was raised two feet from the floor. As his clothes wore out, he supplied his want also with goat-skins, and when first seen, he wore nothing save a goats-skin about his waist. *Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

A character.—A member of the Society of Friends, at the close of the Revolutionary War, laid out a town on the western bank of the North Branch of the Susquehanna. One of the settlers was a Carpenter, who, having erected a dwelling, as it was on the great road leading from Northumberland to Wilkesbarre, opened it for the accommodation of travellers. It was many years after this time that the writer visited this village, and on a Saturday alighted at the Inn; the neatness, order & regularity, which prevailed throughout the establishment, surpassed all expectation, especially in what was then termed "the Back Woods."

The next day being Sunday, I walked into the bar-room, and beheld a number of the townsmen decently attired, some engaged in conversation; others in reading the Bible, Hymns, or Psalms, and this was the bar room of the tavern. In talking with the landlord on the remarkable observance of the Sabbath, he remarked, that on Sunday he sold no liquor to any of the inhabitants of the village, and only to travellers, *whom he considered in a situation required.* "I have always made a rule never to sell to the intemperate, and hence my house is always free from persons of that description."

I have always held the opinion, that the intemperate are least likely to pay, and as far as my experience enables me to form a judgment, I owe my prosperous condition in life to the principles I early laid down for my government, and to which I have invariably conformed."

I have frequently afterwards visited and spent days in the house of this worthy man, and found him always consistent in his practice. He still lives, and verifies the adage, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." *Temperance Beacon.*

LONDON BEGGARY.

One negro beggar (says the London Correspondent of the Auburn Free Press,) has retired with a fortune of \$6660. Women that have no children of their own, (or who have not enough of them,) will hire one, two, or three, (the more ragged the better,) at from 6d to 9d sterling each per day; and they estimate that with three children, especially if almost naked, in a cold day, they can collect from four to seven shillings sterling. If they can possibly get hold of a blind child, or one that is deaf and dumb, they will give a shilling per day. A child that is most shockingly deformed is considered as a sort of wind-fall at almost any price—but four shillings a day is the club price. They have their regular clubs and societies, and when they meet they drink and feed well, read the newspapers, talk politics, and if any one attempts to take a regular stand or walk without first being regularly admitted, he is unbecomingly rebuffed. Men with but one leg or arm, or neither, are getting into great demand. The average collections are from three to five shillings each, about 2s and 6d of which they spend at night. A blind man by his dog, being taken up a short time ago and examined, it was found that his day's begging amounted to \$6 66. One of the beggars when questioned, said he went through forty streets a day, "and it's a poor street that does not yield me two pence." You perceive this would make \$6 6d sterling (\$1 48) per day—a pretty fair business. It was proved before the

Commons Committee that an old woman kept "a night school" for the purpose of instructing children in the *street language*. The number of vagrant beggars now in London, is supposed to exceed 40,000.—The number of paupers relieved in London in one year was 117,316. The money raised by the poor rates was \$3,016,029 98; being 13s 5½d sterling per head on the population.

CAUSES OF VOLCANOS.

Naturalists are agreed in ascribing these tremendous exhibitions to the united agency of fire and water. But the subject is very little understood. It is not known what is the origin or seat of the fire, or by what it is supported.—The substance of the earth is known to consist of some extent of various combustible materials, such as bitumen, fossil wood, coal, and coal. There exists also considerable quantities of iron and sulphur. In a state of combination the latter substances become strongly heated when excited by the action of the sun or any process. An instance of this effect is afforded by a common experiment. It was originally performed in the following manner.—A chemist mixed several pounds of iron filings and powdered sulphur into a paste by means of water and buried it in an iron pot in the earth. In about an hour the earth swelled and cracked, and sulphurous vapors were exhaled; a subterranean fire was produced by the chemical actions of the sulphur, iron and water.

These causes are, however, allowed to be inadequate of themselves to supply such vast fires. The most extensive beds of coal we know of are a few rods in thickness, and sulphur, compared with the immensity of the other volcanic products, is but a rare mineral in the earth.—Where then shall we obtain a supply of minerals for the yawning lakes of Vesuvius, Etna, and Kilauea? We see at once they could not have come from the mountain itself, for then there could have been nothing to support the superficial strata, and besides, they have some of them thrown up. Etna for instance, twenty times as much matter as the original size of the mountain. We are driven to believe that they come from an immense depth, as we shall afterwards prove, from one common point, the centre of the earth.

Cordier, a French philosopher, has proclaimed as his theory, that the whole earth, excepting a few miles of crust, is one entire mass of fire. Experiments on an extensive scale have, he thinks, established the fact that the temperature of the earth increases gradually as we approach its centre. At the depth of ten thousand feet, according to his calculation, the heat is sufficient to "boil water," and at sixty miles, the crust of the globe becomes liquid and consists of melted lava.—To the geologist also, the occurrence of tropical remains of animals in northern climates, and the flatness of the earth at the poles and its protuberance at the equator afford additional evidence to him to believe, that the whole earth was once fluid from heat, and that it is now gradually cooling. In cooling of course there is a contraction, and the melted lava, forced by the contraction is evidently erupted.—There is no reason therefore why this contraction should be any otherwise apparent than in connection with volcanic action, for if five eruptions should chance to occur in one year, each of 13,083,491 cubic yards (which is the greatest extent of an eruption) it would even then take a century to shorten the diameter of the earth, 3937 of an inch.

Other philosophers observing the materials ejected, do not presuppose the existence of the fire, but merely endeavor to develop the process by which combustion may be effected, and explosive power brought into operation.

It cannot be doubted that water is an important agent in volcanic action. As before remarked, the greater part of the whole number of known volcanoes are near the sea shore, and it is not improbable, as the former bed of the sea is known to have experienced a change either in situation or extent.

All the modern geologists, whatever theory they may adopt, agree in this, that the whole operation goes on at some point far in the interior of the earth. The reasons have been given why the eruption could not have proceeded from the mountain; we must then resort to central heat. All eruptions originate underneath granite, and of course below beds of coal and bitumen, as granite is the lowest rock of the globe. Whenever therefore a volcano sends up either of these, it must be considered as a *pseudo volcano*, a combustion of a bed of coal but a hundred feet down, or as incidental to that particular volcano. It is an evidence of their coming from one cause, that the lavas that have flowed from the craters of volcanoes, have been similar in all the circumstances attending their convulsions, and that the appearance of lavas thrown up by volcanoes in different parts of the globe, and different ages of the world has been always the same.—The reduction in their number and quantity of product also seems proportionable in all parts of the world. A continual supply of caloric seems to be constantly passing off from the centre to the circumference in various forms, as in elastic vapor, lava, &c. whenever the nature of the superficial rocks, by reason of their fusibility or incumbent position,

allows of its transmission, or temporary vents are opened for free escape. Whenever a supply of water has reached this melted matter, and old vents are re-opening or new ones forming by the energy of the compressed gas, the volcanic phenomena exhibited show the extent of their operation.

During the great earthquake which destroyed Lisbon in 1755 and '61, Europe, Asia and America were all affected with subterranean agitations, muddy hot water, warm springs, drying up of wells; Armenia, which had not been active for thirty years, broke out.—Mexico was filled with earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. In Sept. 1759, the volcano of Jorullo, near the town of Mexico, broke out, on a plain surrounded by mountains and 120 miles from any volcano, produced as usual by subterranean action, the lava were tremendous earthquakes, and a tract of ground from three to four miles square rose up like a bladder, and after heaving up and swathing about like the waves of the sea, settled, leaving six mountains from 1700 down to 300 feet high. The largest, Jorullo, has thrown up an immense amount of scoria and lava. On the same night with its first eruption, two rivers near the spot disappeared, but at 6,500 feet distant, two new ones burst out, leaving their fountains as warm springs. In Ireland, also, at the same time with this earthquake at Lisbon, the Keshigan volcano, one of the most remarkable on the island, covered with ice in its whole extent, broke out; during its convulsions, the masses of ice, clay and rock it hurled into the sea were so great that it was filled to the distance of fifteen miles, and where before were fifteen fathoms of water, the tops of these rocks appeared above surface.

On the night also in which the cities of Lima and Callao were destroyed by an earthquake, four new volcanoes appeared in the Andes. The shocks of earthquakes are always more energetic when distant from any vent for the gas. The inhabitants of the regions near Cotopaxi, Vesuvius and Hecla, dread the effects of earthquakes only, when the volcano ceases to act. In many instances where several volcanoes are grouped together or in a chain, there is no reason to suppose a connection between them. The volcanoes of Quito are over a tremendous abyss, of which the various craters are only the vents. The range of volcanoes south of Quito seem to proceed from one long volcanic chasm. Humboldt considers Lipari, Stromboli and Vulcano, three volcanic islands near Sicily, but different outlets to one submarine volcano; and supposes that as the materials of which each is composed is similar, to the depth of many fathoms, that they have raised themselves as they now are above the level of the sea.

It is very evident that the volcanic exhibitions of the present day are but expiring efforts. The craters which have formed in modern eruptions are very small compared with the older ones. Sometimes the more recent craters are entirely embosomed in those of a former date. The number of active volcanoes is gradually diminishing; in many extensive districts, the whole have become extinct. Most of what are called the *overlying* rocks of the globe, are of volcanic origin, but the eruptions of modern times have been insufficient to produce these in such quantities as exist.

Principles not man.—During the late trial in Paris of a young man of the name of Bergeron, who was accused of firing a pistol at the King, he made an open avowal in court of Republican principles, when called on for his defence. "I openly declare," said he, "I am a Republican, I feel a conviction that a monarchy is incapable of making a people happy. Hence, it is deduced, that I bear a particular hatred to the monarch. False reasoning! my views are not so circumscribed nor my mind so little. What matters it to me if the king bears the name of Charles or Philip, if the system be the same? To Liberals we leave it to make a distinction between individuals Republicans only look at a difference in principles. We are accused of desiring the death of the King. For what? To us the death of the King, is but the death of a man. It brings with it expenses to be paid for installing his successor and a new train of courtiers to fatten—nothing more—and we would waste our honor and our blood in exchange for the life of a King! To what good? Have we not learned to our cost, that Kings are not wanting for the people, so long as people want Kings, and that it would be only a loss of time to overthrow a monarch as long as the monarchial principle remains. It is the principle we attack."—*New York Cour. & Enquirer.*

There is one special reason why we should endeavor to make children as happy as possible, which is, that their early youth forms a pleasant or unpleasant background to all their after life, and is consequently of more importance to them than any other period of their life.

Complimentary.—A Yankee and an English Captain, each in a schooner, tried their speed in Gibraltar bay, when our countryman beat John Bull all hollow.—They met on shore the next day, and the Englishman swore he had never been out-sailed before. "Just like me," said Jonathan, "for my Jimina never beat nothing afore."

LIFE'S CHANGES.

"All the days of my appointed time I will wait, till my change come."

All things are subject to change. It requires but a few years to complete great revolutions in society. The young man who leaves home to reside a few years at a distance, finds, on his return, a new order of things. He can scarcely discover any friends which resemble his former dwelling place. Our friends who greeted us with smiles a few years since are many of them numbered with those who are dead. From the place of our birth the influence reaches us from time to time, that one and another of our acquaintances are no more among the living. We left them in health, and cheerfully they have passed away into silence, and we shall see them no more on earth.

Where is the FATHER, that provided for our wants & watched over our devious ways? Where is the MOTHER who taught us lessons of piety, and who anxiously cherished us in our early years? Where is the HUSBAND on whose arm we leaned for support, or the WIFE whose welcoming smiles gave joy to our fond hearts?—Where is the BROTHER or the SISTER with whom we were brought up from the cradle, and in whose welfare we have interested ourselves so deeply?—Where is the CHILD—the idol of our heart—the anticipated stay of our declining years—the loved, the gentle, the affectionate child?

These questions may open anew the bleeding hearts of many, while they are forced to reply—"gone, all gone!"

There are those who will read these remarks to whom they will bring back interesting and solemn reflections. They will remember changes have passed over them—that they stand like the oak in the forest, while all his fellows have bowed to the violence of the storm, leafless and dead.

There are those also who on reading these thoughts will have occasion to look up and bless God that they have been spared—that their hopes are still green and bright—that their children are growing up around them in blooming health, and that God has taken from them no dear friend. May they long flourish thus, if it is God's will! But changes are passing upon all. In a few years the sapling that sprouts up from the roots of the vigorous tree, may droop and die; or the tree that now throws out in luxuriance its branches, and promises a green and fruitful old age, may suddenly, from an unseen cause, fall into decay and perish.

Changes are abroad in the world. It is the work of wisdom to be prepared to meet them with equanimity and pious resignation to the will of God. It will be well for us if we are not taken unawares by the last change which awaits us. It is coming hastily on. We have seen our friends die. Our turn will soon come. The inquiry is a deeply solemn one—are we prepared?—*Lowell Observer.*

A CURE FOR ANGER.

An old story, but none the worse for age.

There was once a poor woman who was the most unhappy creature in the world; she had a husband that beat her every day till she was almost sick.

She went to see an old lady, one of her neighbors, who was thought to know a great deal; some people even called her a witch, because she did every thing she tried to do.

The truth was, this woman had a great deal of prudence, and took pains to learn the character of the people among whom she lived; and made them do what she wished, and saw beforehand what they would.

This good woman heard her neighbor's complaints, and as she was also acquainted with the husband, she told her she would use her art to help her.

She then sent for a large pitcher of water, put it on the table, walked three times round it, then she put three grains of salt into it, and having filled a bottle with it, she told her neighbor to keep it carefully, and every time she saw her husband becoming angry, to fill her mouth with it, and I am sure, said she, he will never beat you while you have the water in your mouth. The woman thanked her neighbor, and did not fail to do as she had told her. She began to think that the old woman was a witch indeed, for during eight days, while the water lasted, her husband had not beaten her once.

She was much grieved when she saw the bottle empty, and sent again to the old lady to beg her to fill it.

"You do not want it," said the lady to her, "this was some of the river water that I said a few words over, which meant nothing."

"But," said the young woman, "this water has prevented my husband from beating me." "Because," replied the other, "it prevented your making your husband any answer, for you could not speak while you had it in your mouth. Go home, and while you see your husband is displeased, or out of humor, instead of making him angry by saying cross things in mind, as he often is if your mouth were full of water, and you will see that his anger will go away."

The young woman followed the wise old lady's counsel, and succeeded by so doing, for her husband being no longer contradicted, lost the habit of being angry, and always agreed with his wife, whom he learned to love tenderly, as soon as he had grown gentle and patient.

Eight days later from England.

The editor of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer has received London journals of the 2nd inst. from the Liverpool packet ship *South America*, Capt. Marshall. The Irish Coercion Bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 259, and in consequence of the amendments made to it in that body, is returned to the House of Lords. It will no doubt again pass there, and its provisions be immediately carried into execution. The number of troops kept in Ireland by the British government, appears from the debates, to be not less than 25,000 men, or about one-fourth of the whole standing army.

It appears that the Irish Suppression Bill has passed the House of Commons, under a last warning from Mr. O'Connell that the consequences would be a separation between England and Ireland. This warning itself will go far to encourage the spirit of resistance, since it shows what Mr. O'Connell expects from his countrymen. It is not improbable that a civil war with Ireland is secretly and eagerly desired by a majority of the Tory party in Great Britain, and it is singular that the same zeal with which they have given their support to the Ministry in its critical and high-handed measures, should not have awakened the suspicions of the English reformers. Any delay in the passage of the bill, which the government might expect in a contest with the Irish people, would reflect discredit on the party now in power; and a military tone, never those in Ireland, who are contending for nothing more than the rights, would render the government less scrupulous in availing itself of strong measures to check the further encroachments of Reform at home.

The accounts from Portugal appear highly unfavorable to Pedro, whose cause is now regarded by many as hopeless. His own Admiral, Sarraceni, has now threatened to blockade him in mutation of the example of Lord Cocaine in Brazil. As the early career of Don Pedro shows him to be far from deficient in energy or military tact, his remaining so long in Portugal without any decisive advantage, is a strong presumption that the voice of the people is in favor of Don Miguel, notwithstanding the oppressions and cruelties imputed to the latter.

GERMANY.
The King of Wurtemberg has quarreled with the Assembly of the States, and dissolved them in a hurry. The protocols of the German Diet are the cause of the disputes. The King wished them to be sanctioned by the Assembly; but this body having some regard to liberty, positively refused to indulge their Monarch in this matter.

PARIS, March 30, 4 o'clock, P. M.
Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, received yesterday a messenger who is said to have been the bearer of a variety of intelligence of some importance. If we are to believe the reports on the subject which have been circulated since this morning, it would appear that Baron Werther has received by this messenger an official notification of a resolution taken by the German Diet to suspend for five years the Representative Chambers throughout Germany. Instructions have also, it is said, been received by Baron Werther to make known to the French Government the amount of the reduction of the Prussian army recently decreed by the Prussian Government; but the whole extent of the reduction about to take place does not amount to more than an increased facility in the system of conscription. The men are therefore to remain always within call and a very few days would be required to place again the whole army on its late war footing. The military commission of the Confederation has resolved that there shall be two federal armies, one of the north, commanded by a Prussian General, and one of the South, under the command of an Austrian General. These armies, though ostensibly meant for the defence of Germany against a foreign enemy, will, in fact, be used exclusively for purposes intended to crush civil liberty, and perpetuate despotism and slavery throughout Germany.

Simultaneous Temperance Meeting in Great Britain.—In obedience to the invitation of the National Temperance Society of America, the British and Foreign Temperance Society held their meetings on the 25th February last. At the meeting held in London, several members of Parliament attended and took part in the proceedings. We learn from the report that about 250 temperance societies have been established in England, including the islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Man; comprising, according to the latest returns, more than 46,000 members;—that the first English temperance society was established in Lancashire, which county now contains upwards of 17,000 members; Scotland numbers 380 societies, and 55,000 members; Ireland about 20,000; the Canadas and other colonies several thousand, making a total of little less than 150,000 British subjects associated to abolish the use of spirits as a beverage.

Lost Papers.—The Secretary of the Treasury gives the following notice as to the papers lost by the burning of the Treasury building, and invitation to all who have it in their power to aid in making the loss good by copies. We give a place to the notice, as being of public interest.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 12th.
In the late conflagration of the

building nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st March, 1833, was destroyed, including as well as the original letters and communications addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, as the records of the letters and communications written by

him. With a view to repair the loss, as far as may be practicable, all officers of the U. S. are requested to cause copies to be prepared and authenticated by them, of any letters (excepting those hereinafter alluded to) which they may at any time have written to or received from the Secretary of the Treasury; and all those who have been in office, and other individuals throughout the United States, and elsewhere, are invited to do the same. That this correspondence may be arranged into appropriate books, it is requested that the copies be written on a plain and distinct or engrossing hand. Where the original letter can be spared, it would be preferred. The reasonable expense, incurred in copying the papers now requested, not exceeding the rate of ten cents for every hundred words, will be defrayed by the Department.

The correspondence which has been saved, and of which, therefore, no copies are desired, are the records of the letters written by the Secretary of the Treasury to Presidents and Cashiers of Banks, from the 1st of October, 1819, to the 20th February, 1832; all the correspondence relating to the Revolutionary claims under the act of 15th of May, 1828, and to the act of 15th of May, 1828, and to the act of 5th of July, 1832, and to the act of 20th of March, 1834, and the 1st of July, 1832, for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Copies of some of the letters and communications, written by the Secretary, have also been preserved; and it is requested that, before a copy be made of any circular letter or instruction, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, the date and object of the circular be first stated to the Department and its wishes on the subject ascertained.

LOUIS MILANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

An individual named Shadrach Husted, of Sandusky, Ohio, a few days since, at dinner, attempted to swallow a large piece of beef, which stuck fast in his throat. He immediately took a stick, and directed one of his sons to push the obstruction down. The son did so, but the operation caused his father's death.

Combustion of a Drunkard.—Died, in Voluntary, Com. on the 5th inst. John Brewster, a colored woman, wife of John Brewster, aged 56. The circumstances of her death are worthy of serious notice. Her husband went from home that day, about 1 o'clock, P. M. and left her alone, expecting a grand child, about two years old. When he returned, about sunset, he found her on the fire, dead, and nearly all her flesh and many of her bones literally and entirely consumed. The verdict of the jury of inquest, called on the occasion, was that she came to her death by intoxication. She had been for a long time in a feverish state, and it appears that, in the forenoon of the day of her death, she had procured from a neighboring grocer a quart of rum. When her husband left her, she had used, he says, but a small part of it; but on her return, it was found she had drunk nearly the whole of it, and under its deadening influence had fallen from her chair, in a huddled posture, into the fire, and was there consumed, apparently without sensibility sufficient to produce a struggle. —*Norwich Courier.*

A Mr. Boswick and his wife were some time since thrown from a stage in the upper part of New York, and received considerable injury. Mr. B. instituted a suit against the proprietors of the line, and recovered \$800 as damages for injury sustained in his head and arms. This sum was duly paid. Then Mr. and Mrs. Boswick asked further damages for injury done to Mrs. B. and the jury tho't if \$800 were given for a man's broken head, no less a sum would compensate for his injured rib—so \$800 were given for Mrs. B's wounds.

At Zanesville, Ohio, several lots of ground sold at an average of \$60 per foot front, with indifferent improvements.

London.—London now measures seven and a half miles in length from east to west, by a breadth of five miles from north to south. Its circumference, allowing for various inequalities, is estimated at 30 miles, while the area of ground it covers is considered to measure no less than eighteen miles square.

SLAVERY AND INTemperance.

There is now living in the city of Washington a black woman, who some years ago married a slave. By her own industry, she accumulated a sum of money sufficient to purchase her husband's freedom. After this she became intemperate, and having no other means of supplying herself with the money necessary to procure the means of intoxication, she caused her husband, now the father of four children, to be again sold into slavery! Not satisfied with this, however, and the price of his bondage being soon drunk up, she proceeded with fiendish cruelty, to sell her children one after another, for the same purpose, until they were all disposed of in the market. The avails of these bargains were spent in rum, and this cannibal is now an outcast in that city, a drunkard still. —*Mercantile Jour.*

A Warning to Clergymen.—A parent

this city, which was decided on Thursday last, against the Rev. Dr. Helfenstein, for joining his son in the bonds of matrimony before he had attained the age of twenty-one. From the evidence produced, it was shown that the son at the time of his marriage was but little more than seventeen, and the law being very expli-

cit in the case, the reverend gentleman had judgment given against him for fifty pounds (\$133.33), the full amount of the penalty. This may be a good law, but in some instances, we think, it may fall too heavily on the clergymen. Some young men look as old at eighteen or twenty as others do at twenty-five, and as their own declaration, that they are of age, is not sufficient to justify the clergyman in performing the ceremony, he may become liable for this heavy penalty, in cases in which he has no doubt but the parties are fully competent to act for themselves. In the present case it was not shown, nor was it necessary it should be, that the young man did not get a respectable and suitable companion, and it is very probable his prospects in life are not injured by the marriage, so that we cannot see what just right his father should have to pocket 133 dollars from the clergyman who married him. If a father had half a dozen sons, all of whom married in the same manner, he might make a profitable speculation. —*Phil. Inq.*

BREACH OF PROMISE.

We find a somewhat singular case of breach of promise, reported in one of the London newspapers. The Attorney for the plaintiff stated the case as follows:—“The plaintiff is an elegant young lady, the daughter of a respectable gentleman who carried on a hat manufactory at New Castle-under-Lyne. He died about four years ago, leaving four children; his widow carried on the business after his death. The defendant is a son of a china manufactory at Burslem, of a good respectable family, whose father also is dead. The plaintiff and her family are Roman Catholics, and her brother James paid his addresses to a sister of the defendant, and ultimately married her. An intimacy then arose, and the defendant was attracted by the charms of the plaintiff, and became her suitor.

His attention was noticed by all her family, until the plaintiff's brother was married according to the forms of the Catholic religion, in February, 1827. A short time after, the plaintiff and the defendant were married according to this form, and cohabited together as man and wife, it being intended that the ceremony should be afterwards performed according to the Protestant form. At this time the plaintiff was about twenty-three years of age, and the defendant about nineteen. The parties were treated as man and wife for a considerable length of time. The plaintiff had a child, which died; after which time the defendant refused to fulfil his promise of having the marriage duly solemnized in the Protestant form, but had since married another young lady.

By the law at present, though Jews and Quakers are exempted from the marriage Act, no marriage between Catholics is valid unless solemnized according to the Protestant form in a Protestant Church. This, then, was no binding marriage. Again, though an infant may maintain an action for a breach of promise of marriage, he is not liable for such an action.

This was the only ground of defence set up. It was proved that the parties were married by a Catholic priest. The Justice, in summing up the case, said:—“If they thought the plaintiff trusted to the validity of the Catholic ceremony, with the expectation of the Protestant marriage being afterwards solemnized, she was entitled to considerable damages; but if they thought that she knew it was invalid, then a minor, into that ceremony, in order to compel him at a future time to complete it, however blameable the defendant might be, she could not claim more than trifling damages.” The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £100.

A most unrighteous decision as it appears to us—for the plaintiff is described all through the testimony as in all respects deserving.

Phil. Inq.

POTTSVILLE, (Penn.) May 4.

Conflagration on the Mountains.—A grand and imposing spectacle, which language is inadequate properly to describe, was presented to our view on Thursday evening last, by the near approach of the fires, which for some weeks past have been ravaging and devastating with unparalleled fury, the surrounding districts of the country. In the afternoon of the above mentioned day, the close proximity of the devouring element was announced by dense volumes of smoke, which were wafted to us by an easterly current, and completely enveloped and overshadowed our borough. The thick and murky vapor assailed our eyes and nostrils with such an annoyance, and hung our streets with dark, intense and almost impenetrable fogs.

The blood red disk of the sun descending in the west, and the empress of the night majestically rising in the east, with an equally lurid aspect, glared ominously from the firmament, through the impending mass. As the evening advanced, the Sharp Mountain exhibited the scene to which we have alluded, the broad activity of which, ascending to a lofty eminence, facing in an easterly direction the lower part of the town, became enveloped in sheets of flame. Crowds of our inhabitants, both male and female, flocked from their houses to witness the sublime and brilliant spectacle. At first the mountain appeared covered with myriads of flaming torches—anon the conflagration spread—the flames were seen kindling, leaping and running in various directions—rapidly ascending the tall forest trees

grappling and enclosing the giants in their glittering coils—while the dense clouds of smoke over head, the crackling of boughs beneath, and the furious lion-like roar of the element, added to the grandeur of the splendid pageant.

On Wednesday last the active exertions of the inhabitants of Port Carbon were called forth to protect their houses and railroads from impending destruction. In spite of all their efforts, about one hundred and fifty yards of the Main Creek rail road was consumed, the whole of which however may be repaired in a very few days.

Miner's Journal.
Mr. Clay, in his speech in the Senate last winter in defence of his Tariff bill, beautifully referred to the “splendid misery” of a public man in office. “I have no desire for office,” he said—“not even the highest. The most exalted is but a prison, in which the incarcerated incumbent daily receives his cold, heartless visits, marks his weary hours, and is cut off from the practical enjoyment of all the blessings of genuine freedom.”

The picture is no doubt correctly drawn. How many of our public men, fatigued and jaded with the cares and strifes of their career, wish they could repeat, as applicable to themselves, the lines of the poet—
“Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife,
His sober wishes never learnt to stray;
Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
He kept the noiseless tenor of his way.”

Alexandria Gazette.
Political Economy.—The following estimates from the family Lyceum are worthy of general attention: they would furnish our legislators with more available data than many of the great pages of Adam Smith.

“The interest of the money expended in erecting a prison at Philadelphia is sufficient to pay the tuition of 10,000 children at infant schools.

The expenses of the militia of Massachusetts is not less than half a million annually, which is more than sufficient to establish a Lyceum Seminary, or self-supporting school, in every county in the State, \$30,000 each. The one expenditure designed to enable men to kill and devour each other, the other designed to aid each other in every good work.

In Ohio, and the other western states, those towns which at their commencement from twelve to fifteen years ago, established schools and public worship, are now accommodated and ornamented with good roads, comfortable dwellings, framed, two stories—and painted, with commodious barns, productive orchards, safe enclosures and above all, with intelligent, moral, and refined society; while those which have been settled from 20 to 30 years, & have neglected schools and churches, have few buildings but log houses with one room, no roads but such as nature furnishes, no orchards, no barns, and little cultivated land except a few acres around their cabins sufficient to raise corn for their bread—and they are unable even to find time to comb their children's heads or wash their faces.

A pedestrian of New York—Mr. W. Jay Haskett—proposes to walk 2,000 miles in 70 days, living on bread and water, and carrying a knapsack weighing 12 pounds. Bets to a large amount have been made on the result of this undertaking. Haskett, it is said, will commence this feat, with a view of ascertaining the effect of exertion upon the system under such diet, and upon this point he intends lecturing, occasionally, while on his journey. He will start from New York on the 12th inst. proceeding to the principal cities in the New States—he will afterwards visit Philadelphia and finally return to New Haven.

The Reeper.—The Louisville Herald of 17th April says.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, that the Steam Boat Reeper was sunk in seventy feet water, that Mr. J. H. Wood, one of the owners, the engineer, pilot, mate, and eight slaves chained together, lost their lives.

Iron Trade in Great Britain.—In 1827 there was produced from 284 furnaces, 600,000 tons of iron. Of this quantity 9,100 tons was cast iron, and 7,100 tons wrought iron. The exports at present are 110,000 tons, valued at \$50 the ton, on the average. The United States purchase half of the whole amount of its hardware and cutlery!

It is stated in the Washington Globe, (and the editor declares that he has no doubt of the truth of the information) that “in Carolina, medals are scattered from the nullifying mint bearing on them the following inscription:—“John C. Calhoun, first President of the Southern Confederacy!!!”

In the village of Amesbury, Mass. containing a population of more than two thousand souls, and which has two public taverns and fourteen stores, there is not at this time, a single gallon of ardent spirits, of any description whatever! The people are all temperate.

A lair of nine young wolves was lately discovered, by a Mr. Drake, in Byram township, Sussex County, N. J. One of the old ones made an attempt at resistance, but having received an effective charge of shot, fell amid the others, all of whom Mr. Drake killed. For the day's work, Mr. Drake's bounty is 200 dollars. For each of the whelps he receives 5 dollars from the county, 5 from the township of Byram, and, from that of Green, by a recent by-law, 30 dollars, making in all 360 dollars.

Mrs. Royall says, “Waiting to get things fixed before getting married is like chance if we ever get ready in either case.”

Letters from Rome announce that the Pope has appointed the Rt. Rev. Dr. Præcell, (now President of the College of Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, Maryland) to the vacant Bishopric of Cincinnati.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Assault upon the President of the United States.

Our readers will find below an account of an outrage committed by Lieut. Randolph, late of the Navy, in an assault upon the President of the U. States. Lieut. R. has been lately dismissed from the Navy by Gen. Jackson, (for reasons which are given below,) in opposition to the report of a committee of inquiry who had examined the charges against Lieut. R. and had acquitted him. It is, certainly, an exercise of power which ought to be seldom resorted to by a President—and we think, probably, Lieut. R. has not had proper justice done him; but these circumstances do not at all justify or palliate the attack upon the President—it was wanton, and unjustifiable, and cuts Lieut. R. off from those sympathies which, if innocent, a proper appeal to the public would have elicited.

From the Alexandria Gazette, May 7.

An incident of a most painful nature occurred on board the steamboat *Sydney*, as she stopped here on her way down yesterday. An assault was made upon the President of the United States by Mr. Randolph, late of the Navy. At the first blow, we understand, almost a hundred arms fell upon the assailant, and he was with difficulty rescued and carried on shore. We have never known more excitement nor feeling to be manifested by all our citizens. We are induced to mention this matter, which ought indeed never to be published, only because we know that reports of it will be circulated throughout the country, and printed elsewhere. It was an affair of a moment; but it is said, that, from the feeling produced, it is wonderful that the assailant escaped with his life.

So great was the public indignation at this outrage, that we believe almost any measure would have been adopted to express it. The President was naturally highly excited and exasperated. He departed amidst the cheers and good wishes of the great crowd which had assembled. In the confusion of the moment no attempt was made to arrest Mr. Randolph on the instant; but, the Court being in session, he was immediately presented by the Grand Jury, and a bench-warrant forthwith issued for his apprehension.

From “The Globe” of May 7.

A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria gives the following account of an atrocious attack upon the President of the U. States, as he was on his way to Fredericksburg, where he had been invited to lay the Corner Stone of a Monument about to be erected to the Mother of Washington.

“The Steamboat *Cygnets*, [Sydney,] in which the President and several members of the Cabinet, accompanied by many other gentlemen, were going to Fredericksburg, stopped on her way for a few minutes at Alexandria. Many persons from the wharf came on board, and among them Mr. Randolph, late a lieutenant in the Navy. He made his way into the cabin, where the President was sitting reading a newspaper; and, advancing towards him, as if to address him, began to draw off his gloves. The President, not knowing him, and supposing it was some person about to salute him, and seeing him at some difficulty in getting off his glove, stretched out his hand towards him, saying “never mind your glove, sir.” Randolph, having then disengaged himself from his gloves, thrust one hand violently into the President's face, and before he could make use of the other, received a blow from a gentleman standing near with an umbrella. Almost at the same time two other gentlemen in the cabin sprung upon him, and he was pulled back and thrown down. The moment he was assailed, the President seized his cane, which was lying near him on the table, and was forcing his way through the gentlemen who had crowded round Randolph, insisting that no man should stand between him and the villain who had insulted him: that he would chastise him himself. Randolph, by this time, had been borne towards the door of the cabin, and pushed through it to the deck. He made his way through the crowd on the deck and the wharf, being assisted, as is believed, by some ruffian confederates, and made his escape. He stopped for a few minutes at a tavern in Alexandria, and passed on beyond the District line. The Grand Jury, then in session, in a few minutes found a presentment against him, and the Court issued a bench-warrant. A magistrate had just previously issued a warrant; but before the officers could arrest him, he was gone.”

From the National Intelligencer, May 7.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret and mortification that we have learnt that a violent assault was committed on the person of the President of the U. States, yesterday, on board of the Steam Boat, whilst at Alexandria, on his way to Potomac Creek, by Mr. Randolph, lately a Lieutenant in the Navy, whose dismissal for service by the President has recently been made public. We have not heard the circumstances of the assault in such a manner as to justify our attempting to state them. Of the main fact, there is no doubt, and the particulars of it will doubtless be stated from authentic sources. We consider the occurrence as one deeply to be lamented in every relation in which it can be taken of it.

Decision of the President on the Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry in the case of Lieutenant Randolph.
The President of the United States has carefully examined the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry charged with the inves-

tigation of the conduct of Lieutenant Robert B. Randolph in connection with his account as acting Purser of the frigate Constitution.

It appears by the evidence of Commodore Patterson, commander of the ship, that upon the death of Purser John B. Timberlake at Port Mahon, on the second of April, 1828, Lieutenant Randolph was appointed acting Purser; and that verbal orders were given directing an inventory to be taken according to law of all the money and stores, public and private, left by the said Timberlake which were about to pass into the possession of the acting Purser; and that it was reported this duty had been performed, with the exception of some stores which were stowed away under the ship's provisions, she being nearly ready to sail for the United States.

It appears by the same testimony, that when the ship arrived near the Light House at Boston, Commodore Patterson enquired of Lieutenant Randolph whether the inventories of the money and property left by Mr. Timberlake had been sent to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and was answered in the affirmative.

Nevertheless it is stated that some of those who were directed to take the inventories, that although the money was counted, no inventories of the stores were taken; and by the records and files of the Fourth Auditor's office it also appears that no account, either of the money or stores, were furnished to that office by Lieutenant Randolph, or any other person.

It further appears, that in the settlement of his accounts at the office of the Fourth Auditor, Lieutenant Randolph neither charged himself with any portion of the money or stores left by Mr. Timberlake, nor gave any intimation that any had come into his possession.

It further appears, that after Lieutenant Randolph had completed the payment of the ship's company on her arrival in the United States, he had left of the public money put into his hand for that purpose upwards of 20,000, of which upon the settlement of his accounts he returned into the Treasury a little more than \$10,000, applying the rest to his own use, and that he refused to state in his defence before the Court of Enquiry in what manner this surplus of funds had accrued.

It further appears, that in the year 1829, having arrived in the United States in July, 1828, and his accounts having been settled in October of that year, Lieutenant Randolph paid to Thomas Norman \$600 of the funds remaining in his hands on account of Purser Timberlake, proving that he was not ignorant of the fact that all those funds had not been accounted for in his previous settlement with the Government.

It further appears, that the accounting officers of the Treasury were ignorant of the money and stores left by Mr. Timberlake till an unaccountable default exhibited in the settlement of his accounts led to inquiry into the means by which it had been produced; and when in the course of that enquiry it was ascertained that money and stores left by him had come into Lieutenant Randolph's possession, the latter when called on, refused to state the amount, or render any account of them, although he acknowledged that he had a memorandum of the amount of the money, including in passion and threats, becoming an officer of the navy, and not to be expected from a man of conscious integrity.

Considering these things so clearly established by the testimony, the President cannot approve of so much of the finding of the Court as declares, “It does not appear that Lieutenant Randolph said anything with an intention to mislead or deceive the commanding officer in relation to taking of inventories of articles left by Mr. Timberlake, or of the disposition made of them;” nor can he approve of the opinion expressed by the court, “that the before mentioned neglect of Lieutenant Randolph, and the irregularities in his manner of performing the duties of acting Purser, and in keeping and making out his accounts, did not proceed from any intention to defraud the United States or Mr. Timberlake.”

These conclusions, in the opinion of the President, are incompatible with Lieutenant Randolph's failure to charge himself with the money and effects of Mr. Timberlake, with the misinformation given by him to Commodore Patterson in relation to sending the inventories to the Fourth Auditor—with the appropriation to his own use before the settlement of his accounts of \$10,000 of the money sent to him at Boston to pay off the ship's company, showing that he had an accurate knowledge what would be the result of that settlement—with his payment of \$600 to Mr. Norman after the settlement of his account, which is a confession of his knowledge that he had retained money belonging to the United States or to Mr. Timberlake,—with his refusal to give information in relation to the money and property left by Mr. Timberlake, as he was bound to do, as Purser of the Navy by law—and with the manifestation of excitement and the violent language used by him when called on for explanations.

And, finally, instead of coming forward and correcting the errors in his account which have been developed by the court of enquiry and returning into the Treasury \$4,303 11—which that court after liberally admitting every claim advanced by him with a show of evidence, find to be still in his hands, unaccounted for, he has presented to the accounting officers of the

Treasury an account current, composed of a great degree of items which have not only passed to his credit, or are unfounded and frivolous, shewing a balance of about \$600 in his own favor against the United States, thereby evincing a determination not to refund any portion of the money which he has improperly applied to his own use; if it be possible to avoid it,

which can be taken of it.

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Letters from Rome announce that the Pope has appointed the Rt. Rev. Dr. Præcell, (now President of the College of Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, Maryland) to the vacant Bishopric of Cincinnati.—*U. S. Gaz.*

In the opinion of the President, the facts which appear in this case and the conduct of Lieut. Randolph throughout the investigation, prove him to be unworthy the Naval service of this Republic, and an unfit associate for these sons of chivalry, integrity, and honor, who adorn our Navy. The Secretary of the Navy is therefore directed to dismiss Lieut. R. B. Randolph from the Naval service of the U. States.

And the President trusts that the most efficient means will be resorted to by the Navy Department to prevent in future that total neglect and disregard of the rights of deceased officers and their families which form striking characteristics in this case. (Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

April 18th, 1833.

Cape de Verdes.—A letter published in the Boston Daily Advertiser, from Wm. G. Merrill, Esq., Counsel at the Cape de Verdes Islands, to Wm. B. Reynolds, Esq., Chairman of the Committee appointed in that city, for the relief of the sufferers, under date of the 14th of March, gives an account of the distribution of the provisions received from various parts of the U. States. Mr. A. observes, that before the arrival of these provisions, hundreds of persons perished, who might have been saved, if the government would have permitted the sale of *Orchilla*; but this being a monopoly of the Crown, he was instructed not to allow this to be done on any terms. On the arrival of the Susan, twenty-five militia men and a small boat only, were furnished to Mr. Merrill to assist him in landing the cargo; while, at the same time, the government found the means of chartering a vessel to convey soldiers to Africa, and another to Lisbon with despatches. The number of deaths by famine during the last year is represented by Mr. Merrill at about 33,000, nearly two-fifths of the population. The provisions for the relief of the sufferers which were sent from this country, had in some respects a very beneficial effect, and an unhappy one in others.

There prevails an impression, says Mr. M., that the Americans will supply their future, as well as their present wants. Even some men of property are impressed with the same idea, and have declined purchasing except for their own consumption, notwithstanding their being offered at low prices. In some instances, however, they would not, were they admitted duty free, which has not been the case to the present day, and the reason why they have not been is, that it is (as they wish to impress upon the minds of strangers,) the only resource to pay their soldiers. The only act of the Government, indicative of gratitude for the measures of relief, is an exemption of "all vessels sent out with provisions freight free (or a large portion of it) from port charges, and a permission to take salt enough to ballast them, duty free;" with the exception of one or two privileges granted to Messrs. P. & C. Flint & Co. who were the first to offer their vessel to convey them, and to Capt. Rider, who announced the fact of the distress of the Islanders to the American public. Mr. Merrill concludes by declaring, that as the Government has the means of furnishing the islanders with provisions in future, as long as the *Orchilla* is produced, any additional funds designed for their relief would only be misapplied by being sent to these islands.

Latest from Mexico.—By an arrival at New Orleans we have received Vera Cruz papers to the evening of 1st April. The Censor of that date says:

This day has completed the restoration of the Republic. Of 18 States which have voted, without a shadow of constraint, 16 have united in the election of Gen. Santa Anna to the Presidency; and 11 have given their voices for one of the staunchest defenders of our national institutions, C. Gomez Farias, as Vice President. None of their predecessors in office were elected with so much unanimity; which proves that the present choice is the echo of public opinion. From this we augur favorable results. The whole world expects that the Administration which commences to-day, will be enlightened and liberal, honorable and patriotic, frank and humane, and in short that it will be sincerely devoted to the Constitution and laws.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Mexico, March 25.—The General Congress of the United Mexican States is already in Session, and the great day of memorable events is beginning to appear. All wait with impatience to see the public liberties forever secured, and despotism enchained in the caves of darkness, never more to see the light. But we must remember that the beautiful tree of liberty cannot take root in the dry soil of injustice.

A house in Keene, N. H. occupied as an extensive pail factory, took fire on the 27th ult. by the boiling over of a kettle of rancid preparing in the second story. Some persons attempting to remove the kettle, were obliged to drop it on account of the heat, and part of the blazing varnish ran down the stairs to the first floor. The factory contained between two and three thousand pails finished and unfinished; besides other combustible materials, such as oil, spirits of turpentine, &c. which taking fire, the whole building was almost instantaneously in flames. Of four persons in the upper story only one was able to descend the stairs. The others were obliged to jump from a window 25 feet high. "One landed" says the "other fell upon some boards, without injury" except being slightly singed.

The Norfolk Herald states that the Methodist Protestant Congregation have purchased the only Theatre in that place, with the intention of converting it into a place of worship.



GETTYSBURG, Pa. MAY 13, 1833.

The inquiry is frequently addressed to us, whether the Lodge of Free-Masons, entitled "Good-Samaritan Lodge, No. 200," which has for some time existed in Gettysburg, still meets? As a matter of general information, therefore, we mention, that said Lodge did, at its meeting in December of last year, dissolve themselves, and have directed all the concerns thereof to be settled: so that there is not a Lodge of Free-Masons now in existence in Gettysburg. This act, upon their part, has been as a peace-offering to such portion of the community as entertain honest prejudices against the Institution; and, it is to be expected, will be met with a "correspondent spirit." By those who use the excitement as a mere political machine, it cannot be supposed, that this act will be approved; but the Free-Masons have felt it to be their duty to yield to the solicitations of their friends, and the opinions of those who are honestly opposed to the Institution—by dissolving their Lodge, and ceasing to meet as Masons. If this act shall have a tendency to restore a kinder feeling in the community, the Masons will consider it a full recompense for any satisfaction they might have derived from their meetings.

BOROUGH ELECTION.

A spirited election for Borough Officers took place on Tuesday last—which resulted as follows:

Republican.	Anti-Masonic.
T. C. Miller, 107	Robt. Smith, 80
Geo. Smyser, 109	Sam'l S. Forney, 82
Geo. Shrock, 108	John Slentz, 78
Wm. Gillespie, 108	Dr. D. Horner, 84
John Horner, 182	E. A. Atlee, 75
Adam Walter, 104	

STREET & ROAD COMMISSIONERS.
John B. Marsh, 105
Joseph Little, 102
*On both Tickets.

During the thunder-storm of last Tuesday, the barn of Mr. Alland, near Mummaburg, was struck by lightning, and consumed, together with a great part of its contents.

Eli Beatty has been appointed Cashier of the Hagerstown Bank, in the room of Mr. Sprigg, who has been appointed Cashier of the U. S. Branch Bank, at Buffalo, N. Y.

A sanitary committee and a Board of Health have been appointed in Hagerstown, in anticipation of a return of the cholera this season. Would it not be well for the citizens of Gettysburg to make inquiry into the state of their premises, and cause the removal of all vegetable and other matter calculated to generate disease? There are certainly nuisances of this kind existing, which call for the attention of the public authorities.

Gov. Wolf has re-appointed Jacob Spangler, Esq., Surveyor General, and Samuel Workman, Esq., Secretary of the Land Office.—*Rep.*

It appears from the following article, copied into the London Courier from a Paris paper, that there are really some doubts whether the late Treaty of Indemnity with France will be ratified by the French Chambers. If it should not it will be indeed a serious affair; but any reluctance which the Government of the Restoration might have felt to do justice would be quoted, with a very ill-grace, as a justification for following their example, by the representatives of the French people. We trust, however, that the matter will be peaceably settled.

From the Constitutionnel.
Paris, March 23.—It will be recollected that the French Ministry fixed at twenty-four millions the amount of the claims of the United States of North America for vessels seized and sold under the Republic. The Government has not hitherto ventured to present to the Chambers a treaty so disadvantageous to France. But the Government of the United States has taken the Ministers at their word, and it is affirmed that it yesterday caused a bill of exchange for four millions to be presented by M. Rothschild; and that the Treasury caused it to be protested. It is added that M. Baguenalt, who endorsed it, has paid the amount to M. Rothschild. This is a serious affair, for we much doubt whether the chamber will ratify in 1833, a treaty which the Government of the Restoration never would sign.

MONUMENT TO THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 8.

The President of the U. States, Attorney General, Major Barry, P. Master General, and Major Donkerson, the President's Private Secretary, arrived in town on Monday evening. They were accompanied by a number of citizens from the district, Capt. Moore's company of National Cadets from Washington, Capt. Kinsey's company of Riflemen, and Capt. Brocken's Light Infantry, of Alexandria,

the Marine Band from the Navy Yard, as well as many strangers from the eastern towns. They were met a short distance beyond Falmouth by the Marshalls of the day, the Fredericksburg Guards, the Rifle Company, and Fredericksburg Blues, Junior, by whom the President and Suite were accompanied to their lodgings.

A troop of Light Horse, from the county of Fauquier, under the command of Capt. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, also arrived the same evening.

Laying the Corner Stone.—This ceremony took place on Tuesday, with very imposing effect. About 9 o'clock, the President was escorted from his lodgings to the Town Hall, where he was introduced to a number of citizens and strangers, who called to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The day was fine, and the occasion attracted a large concourse of persons from the adjoining counties. The procession set out from the Town Hall at half past 10 o'clock, and moved according to the arrangement of the Committee, in the order and through the several streets previously designated, to the site of the Monument.

As the procession moved up Main Street, the extended line, the various uniforms of the military, the glittering arms, the music, the dense mass that thronged the side walks, the crowded windows, overlooking the wide scene, altogether presented a most grand and imposing appearance. Arrived at the spot, after an appropriate Prayer by the Rev. P. C. McGuire, an Address was delivered by the President, and also by Mr. Bassett; the plate with the inscription deposited, and the other usual ceremonies were performed. The procession then returned to the Town Hall, where the proceedings were concluded, and the companies separated.

Herald.

We learn from Hartford [says the N. York Journal of Commerce] that an insurrection took place among the convicts in the State prison at Wethersfield two or three nights since. A desperate fellow had contrived to get loose from his shackles, and to release two or three others, when they attempted to force their way out. The first step was to destroy the life of the man on watch, who was unarmed, and was instantly killed. The noise which was occasioned, alarmed the woman who had the oversight of the female department, and she rallied the guard, who immediately suppressed the insurgents; and secured them in their cells.

A murder was committed in the neighborhood of Shippensburg, Cumberland county (Pa.) on Wednesday or Thursday week, under the following circumstances: The wife of one German, residing in Carlisle, was enticed away by another German, under the pretence that a child which she had by the latter, before her marriage to the former, was very sick in Chambersburg. The husband pursued and overtook the fugitive—when, on being assaulted and choked by the aggressor, the husband drew a knife and stabbed him.

The Sea Serpent has been seen again upon our coast, by Captain Knight, of the brig Speed, at Portland, from Matanzas. Capt. K. is confident he saw one hundred feet of the monster. In the name of the whole fraternity of Editors, we tender our thanks to his Serpentship for making his appearance once more. When he next exhibits his head like a hoghead, his bumps like floating barrels, and his skin like a motleyed rainbow, may we be there to see!

We take it upon ourselves to say, however, that the difficulties with Black Hawk and his followers, began as far back as 1826-7; and that neither he nor his people, had the slightest agency in creating them: nay, more, we assert, upon our own knowledge, and personal observations, that every effort was made by these oppressed people, to avoid a conflict; and that the war hatchet was not seized until further forbearance would have proved absolutely and degradingly ruinous. It was made a question for the Indians to decide, whether they would endure, year after year, the most unjust and oppressive treatment by it, on the one hand, or come into collision with the power of the United States, and fall before it on the other. They decided to die like men, rather than tamely submit like dogs. The Kentucky commonwealth sets forth in what the cruelty, on the part of the whites, consisted. It was in capturing and tying up of the son of Black Hawk, and inflicting on him five hundred lashes!

Who will wonder that these afflicted, and trodden down people should, in an extremity like this, raise their hands and strike? *Phil. Com. Ad.*

The productions of Mr. John Quincy Adams appear to be more severely handled by the critics of New England than by those in any other part of the country. The last number of the *Christian Examiner*, published in Boston, contains a review of Dermot McMorrough, in the course of which the writer remarks that the chief objection to reading that celebrated poem, is that one might always find something better to read.

The Boston Centinel, in commenting upon the Ex-President's letters to Mr. Livingston, says:—We hope never to live to see such another. There is certainly a strange inequality in the character of Mr. Adams. He has exhibited unquestionable proofs of a powerful understanding—and yet has been guilty of follies which have compelled his best friends to blush for him.—Upon a question of general politics, he probably has not his superior in this country, and can display a cogency of argu-

ment, and strength and beauty of diction which would excite universal admiration; but in matters where one would suppose that he could acquire himself to advantage without an effort, he is not only apt to manifest a besotted imbecility, but even seems to take a delight in exposing himself to ridicule. *Balt. Gaz.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Frederick county, Md. to Miss Harriet Norris, of Mummaburg, Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Jacob Mackley, to Miss Juliana Helm—both of Mountjoy township.

On the 24th ult. at White Pigeon, Michigan Territory, by Bishop Chase, Mr. M. Tuckson, (merchant,) to Miss Anna Sibilla Biesel, daughter of Mr. Peter Biesel, [formerly of this place]; both of the first named town.

DIED.

On Friday morning last, after a long illness, Miss Margaret Ewing, daughter of Mrs. Jane Ewing (widow) of this borough.

On Wednesday last, Anna, daughter of Mr. Samuel Patterson, of Cumberland township, aged about 11 years.

On Friday last, Mr. Samuel Hyff, of Mendallen township, aged about 30 years.

Gettysburg Female Academy.

Under the Superintendence of REV. J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. will commence its next session on Monday the 20th inst. At this Institution are taught all the Branches necessary to constitute a thorough Female Education. A few more Pupils can be accommodated.

May 13.

Pennsylvania College.

The next Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on the 30th of May. The course of studies is as extensive and radical as that of any other college in the middle states. The following gentlemen constitute the professorial corps:

S. S. SCHUMUCKER, D. D. Intellectual Science, Moral & Political Philosophy; E. L. HAZELIUS, D. D. Latin Language and German Literature; H. L. BAUGHMAN, A. M. Greek Language and Belles Lettres; M. JACOBS, A. M. Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Mathematics; J. H. MARSDEN, A. M. Mineralogy and Botany; E. FRIEDERICI, Teacher of the French Language.

The location of the Institution is remarkably healthy, and unusually free from temptations to vice. Students by making the necessary arrangements, can board themselves in college club, at 80 cents per week; but excellent boarding and lodging can be had in respectable families, at from \$1 25 to \$1 50 per week. Price of tuition for the summer session \$10, payable in advance. Younger scholars, designed for the preparatory department, are equally under the supervision of the college faculty, and can be boarded in the same family with one of the professors.

Gettysburg, May 12.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, May 7, 1833.

The President and Directors of the Institution, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of Three per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 13th inst.

J. B. M-PHERSON, Cashier.

30 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN

FROM the Stable of the Subscriber, in New-Chester, Straban township, Adams county, Pa. on the night of the 11th inst. a young Bay Mare, full 16 hands high, four years old, a real trotter, has a white spot on the left side of the jaw, and a particular mark on the left fore knee—a small lump. Any person taking up the Mare and Thief shall have the above Reward, and any person taking up the Mare alone, so that I get her again, shall have a reward of Fifteen Dollars.

JACOB MYERS.

May 13.

Temperance Meeting.—The quarterly meeting of the "Fairfield Temperance Society," will be held on Monday the 3d of June next, in the Presbyterian Church, in Millersburg. The friends of the cause, are requested to attend at 1 o'clock, P. M. when it is expected that the Rev. Mr. Marsden, of Gettysburg, will deliver an Address.

Spring and Summer Goods.

Thos. J. Cooper

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received a

New & Cheap Assortment of GOODS, CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware and Groceries; also, an assortment of

LUMBER:

all of which he is determined to sell at the Lowest Prices, for Cash, Country Produce, &c. He returns his sincere thanks for past encouragement, and hopes to have a continuance.

Gettysburg, May 13.

2 good Journeymen TAILORS,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY FAUST & SCHWARTZ, Gettysburg, May 13.

A FARM FOR SALE,

Called "Fairfield."

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, his FARM, situated in Mendallen township, Adams county, Pa. 7 miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Carlisle, containing

138 ACRES, more or less.

of Patented Land. About 35 Acres of good Meadow; about 40 Acres of excellent Timber; and the residue clear. A branch of water runs through the place. The Farm is in good order. The improvements are a good

2 story Stone House.

comprising 30 rooms, a large Barn, a large double Wagon, Shed, with a Crib, a stone Stack, Bake and Dry House, and other necessary Outbuildings, a well of pure water at the kitchen door, also a never-failing well near the house with pump in it, and an excellent Orchard, of upwards of 100 bearing Fruit Trees; also, a variety of other Fruit Trees.

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase, can be shown the property, by calling on the subscriber, residing on the Farm.

E. L. HINSCH.

Borough Account.

WILLIAM S. COBLEIN, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, in account with said Borough.

DR.

1832, May. To outstanding tax in the hands of James Gourley, old duplicate.	\$85 13
Do. in the hands of C. Chritzman, old duplicates.	108 49
Cash received of D. Horner, late Treasurer.	27 1/2
Do. do.	13 43
Borough Tax assessed for the year 1832.	261 57
Road Tax, do. do.	563 15
Cash received of Conrad Weaver for shingles and nails, old roof of market-house.	1 87
Do. J. F. Macfarlane, stall-rent, market-house, 1 year ending 1st Aug. 1832.	5 00
Do. M. Degroff, do. do.	5 00
Do. Circus Riders for horses, do.	5 00
Do. James Bowen, for Horse sold in 1832, under borough law.	04 1/2
	\$999 70

CR.

1832, May. By order of Council, paid J. B. M-Pherson, water rent for 1831 and 1832.	\$40 00
Do. John Troxell, market-master, 1831.	30 00
Do. D. M'Creary, salary as council for 1831.	5 00
Do. T. Stevens, do. for 1831.	5 00
Do. D. Erker, do. do.	5 00
Do. J. Slentz, do. do.	5 00
Do. do. account, do.	6 00
Do. T. W. Kehler, printing, do.	3 00
Do. John Herbst, do. do.	1 00
Do. D. Sweney, taking care of house for 1831.	3 50
Do. D. McElroy, taking care of & winding town clock, 1831.	10 00
Do. J. A. Thompson, Street and Road Commissioner for 1831.	54 21
Do. Henry Wells, do. do.	54 96 1/2
Do. M. C. Clarkson, in trust for S. S. King and J. Leisner.	1 50
Do. P. Weikert, for roof and repairs at market-house, 1832.	10 77
Do. do. building new engine house, & repairs old house.	51 00
Do. M. Rupp, repairing engine, &c.	30 00 1/2
Do. C. Chritzman, releases old duplicate.	7 74
Do. T. J. Cooper, lock for engine-house.	31
Do. M. C. Clarkson, shingles & nails for market-house.	37 96
Do. James Gourley, fees and releases.	26 91
Do. H. Ramby, taking care of & winding town clock, 1832, and oil.	11 00
Do. Joseph Little, Street & Road Commissioner for 1832.	80 00
Do. J. B. Marsh, do. for 1832.	40 00
Do. do. do. do.	50 00
Do. Joseph Little, do. do.	48 82 1/2
Do. J. B. Marsh, do. do.	18 18
Do. C. Chritzman, fees and releases.	52 62
Do. George Smyser, in trust for salary of Council, 1832.	25 00
Do. M. Rupp, for taking care of engines and hose, 1832.	5 00
Do. Joseph Little, for shovels & hauling.	5 37 1/2
Balance of Road Tax in hands of C. Chritzman, for 1832.	10 59
Do. in hands of do. old duplicate.	63 61
Clark and Treasurer's salary, 1833, May 6th. Balance in hands of Treasurer.	24 00
	\$604 70

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Com-

pany, are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers, and Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of the Company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Heffer, in Abbots-Town, on the 4th Tuesday in May (28th inst.) between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

C. WEISER, Secy.

York, May 6.

M. C. CLARKSON,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a very handsome and complete assortment of

HAIRDWARE,

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a very low price.

He makes, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, by the Keg, lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg, if they are not of the best quality when packed, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 4.

NOTICE.

THE Account of Jacob Keller, Esq., of the Trustees of GEORGE PAIR, Senr., is filed in the Probate Office of Adams county, and will be presented for confirmation at the next Adjourned Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 28th day of May next.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Proky.

April 20.

Hiller's Horse Powder.

An excellent remedy for Distempers, Founders, Yellow Water, &c. to which Horses are generally liable. It can be recommended particularly to form an appetite, and to loosen the skin.

For sale by

SAM'L H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

April 15.

Clock, Watchmaker

AND ENGRAVER.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has commenced the above Business, in the shop of McFarren & Searl, (Silver players) in York-street, east of John B. Marsh's Hotel, where he will do all kind of work in the above Business, such as Door Plates, Knockers, Spoons, Copper Plates, &c. Also, Watches of every description carefully repaired, and warranted. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

S. HARTLEY.

April 22.

N. B. Jewelry neatly repaired.

THE Full-Blooded HORSE,

VETO,

(Belonging to Mr. Key, of Georgetown.)

Will be kept this season, commencing on the 1st of April, and ending on the 20th of June: Mondays, and until 10 o'clock on Tuesdays, at the Tavern of Joseph Lyons, in Woodsborough; Wednesdays, and until 10 o'clock, on Thursdays, at the farm of Francis S. Key, Esq., on Big Pipe-Creek; and Fridays, and until 2 o'clock on Saturdays, at the Stable of Isaac Robinson, in Millers-town. For his Pedigree and other particulars, see Bills.

THOMAS CHANEY.

March 25.

SUBTROPARTY.

To the Independent Voters of Adams County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration for the Office of

SHERIFF, at the next General Election. Should I be elected, I pledge my honor to do the duties of that Office with fidelity and impartiality. Yours, very respectfully,

SAMUEL R. BAILEY.

March 11.

SHERIFFALTY.

ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor of being heretofore considered by you, as a candidate for any considerable post of trust or profit, yet I am encouraged at this time, to come forward and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election for the Office of SHERIFF, for this County. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain it, none can be possessed of a firmer resolution to discharge the duties of that important trust with care, lenity and fidelity, than your faithful servant,

GEORGE W. MCLELLAN.

Splendid Scheme!

One Prize of \$30,000,
One of 10,000,
85,000, \$4,000, \$3,704,
AND NO LESS THAN
Thirty Prizes of \$1,000!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 10,
To be drawn in Philadelphia, on
Saturday the 18th May.
68 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	30,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	3,704
30	1,000
30	500
55	200
58	100
58	70
58	60
58	50
112	40
6,104	24
15,400	12

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5;
Other Shares as proportion.

CLARKSON'S.

May 6.
Drawn Numbers in Class No. 9,
61 40 37 15 53 47 11 57 61 17

REGIMENTAL ORDERS!

The 80th Regiment, P. M.

WILL parade in Gettysburg, on
Saturday the 18th day of May
next, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

The Courts of Appeal will be held on
Monday the 10th of June:—for the 1st
Battalion, at the house of Wm. McCul-
lough; for the 2d, at the house of James
King.

M. C. CLARKSON, Col.

April 22.

BENJAMIN LEEVER,

Baker & Confectioner,

TAKES this method of informing
the Public, that he is prepared to
manufacture, at his Confectionery a few
dozen east of Mr. Baughner's Store, in
Emmitsburg, Md. all kinds of

CONFECTIONS,

of superior quality, which he will sell
WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on every
favorable terms. All orders sent from
neighboring towns, will be promptly at-
tended to.

He also attends to BAKING, and
will furnish promptly, on order, all
kinds of

Party & Wedding Cake, &c.
of every size and description.

He respectfully solicits the patronage
of the Public.

Emmitsburg, April 15.

VALUABLE**Virginia Lands**

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Pri-
vate Sale, on terms which will be an in-
ducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County,
Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON
WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron
Ore, and good streams of water running
through it. For a particular descrip-
tion and terms, apply to the subscriber,
at St. Mary's College, near Emmits-
burg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
his Friends and the Public gener-
ally, that he has REMOVED HIS
SHOP to the one formerly occupied by
John N. Starr, near the Diamond, (on
the alley adjoining Mr. Gour-
ley's Tavern) where he will carry on the

Cabinet-Making,

in all its various branches, and will man-
ufacture and keep on hand a General and
Extensive Assortment of first-rate

FURNITURE,

which he will dispose of on as favorable
terms as they can be procured at any es-
tablishment in the country. He invites
those who desire articles in his line, to
give him a call; assured that he can fur-
nish them upon terms which will be sat-
isfactory to them.

All kinds of LUMBER and COUN-
TRY PRODUCE will be taken in ex-
change for Work; for which the highest
market price will be given.

He would also inform the Public
that he continues to make

COFFINS,

with neatness and despatch. He has al-
so provided himself with a HEARSE
for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to bu-
siness, to receive a liberal share of the
public patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, April 15.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform
their Friends and the Public in
general, that they have REMOVED
THEIR ESTABLISHMENT to the
house (in Baltimore-street) lately oc-
cupied as a Dwelling by Mr. Samuel Fah-
nestock, adjoining the residence of An-
drew G. Miller, Esq., and nearly op-
posite Mr. James Gourley's Inn, where they
are now prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

as usual, in all its various branches.
They receive, quarterly, from Philadel-
phia, the latest and most approved Fash-
ions for Caracots, and also employ the
best workmen; which enables them to
cut and make up work in the most fash-
ionable and substantial manner.

They will also keep on hand, and offer
for sale, a good assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

&c. of all kinds, all of which is made up
by themselves, and warranted good.
Having just received a fresh supply of

SUMMER & WINTER**GOODS,**

they respectfully invite the Public to call
and examine them.

FAUST & SCHWARTZ.

Gettysburg, April 20.

N. B. It is the opinion of many Cit-
izens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that
the Subscribers do not take in work that
is brought at other places; but we do re-
spectfully inform them, that we take in all
work that is entrusted to us; and if the
work is not cut and made up to suit the
Customers, it is kept, and other Goods
equally good returned in its place.

F. & S.

HARDWARE.**GEORGE ARNOLD**

HAS just received, and now offers
for sale, a complete assortment of

HARDWARE,

embracing almost every article in the way
of Building and House-keeping:

EDGE TOOLS,

Mill, Cross-cut, & other SAWS,
ANVILS, VICES, & FIRE, all

of the best quality, well assort-
ed, warranted of a superior quality.

ROUND IRON, all sizes, from 1/2 to
1 inch.

HOOP, STRAP & SHEET IRON,

HOLLOW WARE.

Together with a fresh stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, and

QUEENSWARE;

all of which will be sold cheap for Cash
or Produce.

April 29.

New Store.**Miller & Witherow**

RESPECTFULLY inform the Cit-
izens of Gettysburg, and the Pub-
lic generally, that they have OPENED
STORE, in the room lately occupied by
Danner & Ziegler, at the corner of Bal-
timore and Middle-streets; and have just
received from Philadelphia and Balti-
more,

A New & Handsome Assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most fa-
vorable terms for Cash—and will be
sold at a very moderate profit. They in-
vite the Public to call and examine their
stock of Goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken
in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, April 8.

HATS! HATS!**REMOVAL.**

THE Subscriber returns his sincere
thanks to his Friends and the Pub-
lic, for the liberal encouragement he has
received, and informs them that he has
REMOVED HIS SHOP to Chambers-
burg-street, directly opposite the Indian
King Tavern, now kept by Mr. Jacob
Sanders, where he still continues to man-
ufacture and sell all kinds of HATS,

such as

Beaver & Otter Hats, Castors**and Rorams, Saxony &****Spanish Bodies.**

His prices are from \$2 to \$7. His Hats
are substantial and good—also neat and
fashionable. All hats that do not wear
as warranted, will be reduced in price.

He invites the Public to call and judge
for themselves.

WM. W. PATTON.

Gettysburg, April 29.

Notice is hereby Given

TO all Suitors in the Courts of Com-
mon Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer
and Terminer, and Circuit Court of Ad-
ams County, that all Fees due to George
Welsh, late Prothonotary and Clerk of

sorbers; and that George Ziegler, the
present Prothonotary, and no other per-
son, is authorized to receive any fees due
said Welsh; and that his, or our own
receipt, will be the only discharge for the
payment of such fees.

BENJAMIN WELSH,
Ex'r of Henry Welsh, dec'd.

HENRY FELTY.

April 29.

FRESH DRUGS**MEDICINES.**

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

HAS for sale, as heretofore, a very
general assortment of
Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best
quality; and will be sold on as moderate
terms as at any establishment in Gettys-
burg. He returns his thanks to the pub-
lic for the very liberal encouragement he
has received, and hopes their patronage
may continue.

Gettysburg, April 15.

Indian King**HOTEL.**

THE undersigned respectfully an-
nounces to his Friends and the
Public, that he has taken the above Es-
tablishment, situated in Chambers-burg-
street, Gettysburg, Pa. now occupied by
Henry Ferry, and formerly by Zephaniah
Herbert, Esq., where he is now ready
for the reception of his OLD CUSTOM-
ERS, TRAVELLERS, &c.

This House is large and commodious,
and every exertion will be made to add to
the comfort of his guests.

His BAR will always be furnished
with the CHOICEST LIQUORS, and his
Stables attended by the most careful
Hostlers.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 11.

Cross-Keys**HOTEL.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
his Friends and the Public, that he
has taken the TAVERN, in East York-
street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by
Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip
Heagy, Esq., where every reasonable ex-
ertion will be made for the comfort of
those who may honor him with their
custom.

He has also removed
and his

Livery Stable

to the TAVERN,
where HORSES
and CARRIAGES
will be kept for the

accommodation of the Public. Horses
kept at Livery by the week, month,
or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18.

Boot & Shoe**MAKING.**

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
the Citizens of Gettysburg and its
vicinity, that he has commenced the
above business, in the house one door
north of Miller and Witherow's Store,
(formerly Danner and Ziegler's,) in Balt-
more street, where he is prepared to man-
ufacture, to order, with the greatest promp-
titude, and on the most favorable terms.

ALL KINDS OF

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials, and in the most
fashionable manner. He respectfully so-
licits the patronage of the Public; and
feels assured, that from his attention to
business, and punctuality in the perform-
ance of his promises, and the quality of
his work, he will meet with that encou-
agement which is always given by the
Citizens of Gettysburg to those who mer-
it it by their conduct.

WILLIAM SIBB.

Gettysburg, April 8.

Famous Medicines,

So justly celebrated in all parts of the U. S.

for many years past,

Prepared & sold, by the Sole Proprietor,

NOAH RIDGELY, BALTIMORE.

Lee's Famous Anti-Bilious Pills, for the pre-
vention and cure of bilious fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, war-
ranted to cure.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by
one application, (without mercury.)

Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for
nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the ven-
ereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetter's & eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for
the rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve. Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-
aches. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Country merchants, and all others who
sell liberal terms as will ensure them a
large profit.

CAUTION.—None are genuine without
the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely,
late Michael Lee and Co.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed
by the above truly valuable medicines, could
be given, did our limits permit.

The above Famous Medicines are sold
in Gettysburg, by SAM'L H. BUEHLER

Jan. 8.

ewdm

WELL-DIGGING.**ROSES BUTLER,**

TAKES this opportunity of inform-
ing the Citizens of Gettysburg, and
the Public generally, that he will attend
to the DIGGING OF WELLS in the
Town, or in any part of the adjoining
country, and will execute all he contracts
for, in the best and most permanent man-
ner. He has dug a great many in the
country, and in every instance, has given
great satisfaction. He refers those per-
sons who may wish to engage him for
this purpose, to Gen. T. C. MILLER, or
Mr. PHILIP WEAVER, of Gettysburg.

April 15.

Boot & Shoe Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs
the Citizens of Gettysburg and its
vicinity, that he has commenced the a-
bove business, in all its various branches,
in South Baltimore-street, a few doors
north of the Post-office. For elegance
and durability he is determined not to be
surpassed by any of his profession. He
has on hand, and intends constantly
keeping,

Boots & Shoes

of all sizes, of his own manufacture, war-
ranted first quality. Also,

ALL KINDS OF

CUSTOM WORK

done, at the shortest notice, and in a su-
perior manner.

JOHN B. ARRETT.

Gettysburg, April 15.

MIDDLE-CREEK**FACTORY.**

THE Subscriber takes the present op-
portunity of returning his thanks
for the liberal patronage he has received,
and informs the Public, that he still con-
tinues at the well-known Establishment
on Middle-Creek, 2 miles from Emmits-
burg, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz,
where he will, with the greatest prompt-
ness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets,

and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Fac-
tory is in complete order, he assures all
those who may favor him with their cus-
tom, that their work shall be done in the
best manner.

For the accommodation of those
who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth
will be received, after the 10th of May,
at the following places, viz:

Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township.

Blythe's Store, in Millerstown.

David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek.

David Sheets' (of John) Store, on Marsh-
creek.

Epley's Store, on Marsh-creek.

Christian Witmer's, on Tom's-creek.

Black's Mill, on Rock-creek.

Topper's, at the Two Taverns.

Lambert's (formerly Delaplace's) Tavern,
near Taney-Town.

Hebard's Store, in Taney-Town.

Elmer's Store, near Nanticoke.

Capt. Sluss's, Sell's Mill.

Spalding's Store, at Monocacy Bridge.

Baughner's Store, in Emmitsburg, &
Miller & Witherow's Store, in Gettysburg

where he will attend once in every two
weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who
send Wool to the above places, to be par-
ticular to attach their names with written
directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufactur-
ing, as low as at any Factory in the
neighborhood.

April 22.

SAMUEL ARTHUR.

A Journeyman WEAVER

Wanted at the above Establishment, to
whom immediate and constant employ-
ment will be given.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the Coun-
ty of Adams, on the twenty-second
day of April, in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
three, before John Reed, Esquire, and his
Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the
service of the Rule granted at the last
Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Le-
gal Representatives of

Michael King,

deceased, to appear at this Court, and ac-
cept or refuse to take the Real Estate of
said deceased, at the valuation made
thereof; and being severally called, and
making no answer—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representa-
tives of said deceased, to wit: Catharine,
intermarried with John C. Stoner, Leah,
intermarried with Jacob Brown, Mary,
intermarried with Albert Montandon, Su-
sannah, and George, who is a minor, and
has for his guardian Michael Geiselman;
and the children of Elizabeth, who was
intermarried with Baltzer Warner, and
since dead, viz: Jacob Warner, Michael
Warner, and John Warner, Catharine
Warner, Mary